

8080 日十二月七

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED SUCCESSES.

BRITISH STORM FIFTEEN STRONGHOLDS.

The Americans Assigned an Important Task.

London, August 24.
A week of continual Allied success closed gloriously yesterday, when the British stormed no fewer than fifteen important strongholds.

A semi-official Paris statement emphasises that the whole interest was yesterday centred on the British front, where the gains of ground were most important from a tactical viewpoint, especially in the direction of Bapaume, which is now practically at the mercy of the British owing to their capture of the Ancre Valley Railway.

A significant success is that of the Americans west of Fismes. The Americans south of the Vesle have lately been assigned the task of hammering the German communications with the region north of the Aisne. They have been steadily reinforced all the time, however, and if their present movement develops, it is likely to have serious consequences for the Germans, whom General Mangin and General Humbert are outflanking. When General Ludendorff deems it prudent to retire in this region, his decision to withdraw to the 1917 line may be hastened by the Americans.

The Threat to the Germans.

Experts in Paris recognise that the British have (the hardest task in the present battle). The enemy has evidently decided to stand at all costs against a further advance of General Byng's Army, as the loss of Bapaume would at present be equivalent to a disaster to the Germans, whose flank between Arras and Albert would be thereby uncovered.

The experts contrast the British position in this region now with that in the spring of 1917, and say it is remarkable that General Byng has secured more in three days than was gained then after six months of hard fighting.

General Rawlinson's operations admirably supplement those of General Byng. The conjoint movement has already reduced Albert, and it is confidently anticipated that the present double turning movement by the British will compel the enemy to evacuate the old Somme battlefield by pressure on the flanks instead of the old and costly frontal attacks.

PRESENTATIONS TO MARSHAL FOCH AND GENERAL PETAIN.

The Brave Deeds of the Allies Praised.

London, August 24.
Yesterday at French Headquarters, M. Poincare, President of the French Republic, accompanied by M. Clemenceau, Premier, presented Marshal Foch with the baton of his office and to General Petain the Medaille Militaire. Making the presentation, M. Poincare, in a short speech, said: "One of the Marshal's own favourite sayings is 'War is a department of moral force; battle a conflict of two wills; victory the moral superiority of the victor, and defeat the depression of the vanquished.'" President Poincare referred to the generous adhesion of the Allied Governments which gave Marshal Foch the Chief Command of the Allied Armies and to the successive victories resulting from the situation on the Marne, the Aisne, the Somme and the Oise. To General Petain, on whom the Government had conferred the Medaille Militaire, the highest honour a French General can win, the President said "You who love soldiers and who are beloved by them, will wear just with pride this insignia of heroism."

A few minutes before President Poincare presented Marshal Foch with the baton of his office, the Marshal received in his office at the Headquarters of the Allied Armies, the representatives of the French, British and American Press and made the following statements:—"You yourselves know, gentlemen, that the operations which were begun on July 18 are going on well. We are going to follow them up. As to our splendid troops, you can never say enough and never praise too highly their valour and their heroism. Though they fought without a truce, though they were not relieved, one has only to ask from them all that one wishes, and they will carry it out superbly. Look," he said, "what they have done since July 18," pointing to a map on the wall where the daily advances had been marked in different colours. "I told you once previously that the German attacks, launched like a wave, were going to break on the strand. This wave is falling back and is now broken like a sea when it draws back on the rocky coast."

RESUMPTION OF FRENCH RAILWAY SERVICE.

London, August 24.

A Havas message says:—The train service for travellers has been re-established on the main line between Paris and Amiens. In a few days trains to Paris and Calais will follow again their normal route. This journey will be considerably shortened. This measure is of great importance for the renewal of economic conditions in North France.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

The Flag Must be Planted in Berlin.

London, August 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Man-Power Bill has passed the House of Representatives as originally drawn by the War Department. There were only two negative votes, both by Socialists.

Discussing the Man Power Bill in the Senate, Mr. Mcumber declared:—"Nothing short of planting the flag in Berlin is going to win the war as it ought to be won. No peace pact should be signed until Germany has surrendered unconditionally and has delivered the murderers of Nurse Cavell and other innocents."

CANADIAN PREMIER'S RETURN.

London, August 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that Sir Robert Borden has arrived there.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

London, August 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Mr. Lansing and Viscount Ishii have signed an extension of the Japanese-American Arbitration Treaty for another five years.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BIG ALLIED SUCCESSES IN FRANCE.

Speculations on the Allies' Strategy.

London, Aug. 23.

The special and ultimate aim of Marshal Foch's strategic plan, which is working out in the present series of battles, is the subject of much speculation alike in London and Paris. Broadly, the opinion of experts is divided between those who believe that Marshal Foch is striking a number of hammer blows with the object of weakening the enemy numerically, positionally, and as regards moral, preparatory to a decisive blow at some absolutely vital spot, and those who think he is at present merely endeavouring to disorganise what is really a great German retreat or intention to retreat on large sectors, being content to reap the rich fruits of this disorganisation in the shape of big hauls of prisoners and material, and to allow later results to guide him in the matter of more decisive action this year. Some able French critics hold the latter view, which is based on the theory that a withdrawal is gradually going on to some new Hindenburg line, which is probably of great depth. Those who argue that we are at present witnessing the preliminaries to a decisive stroke base their belief on the facts that the Allies are presumably employing very considerable forces in the aggregate in the present battles, that they are exploiting their gains to the utmost, that they are already threatening vital enemy positions, and that, moreover, it would be folly not to push to the last degree this year the immense advantage of their regained initiative, superior moral and enthusiasm for an offensive, especially among the Americans. It is pointed out that other considerations apart from weighty political reasons are that the Germans have still many divisions in Russia and it is possible have still more divisions booked for a surprise enterprise this year on some other front. Hence it is not absolutely certain that a better chance will offer in 1919, for the German front is now more or less fairly "liquid." As regards the latest developments of the battle one of the most important is the British threat on Bapaume, the fall of which would be a disaster for the enemy. His desperate resistance at Achiet-le-Grand, where the main defensive positions of Bapaume are located, shows he realises this.

The Entry into Albert.

London, Aug. 23.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports to-day: In the attack in the Albert sector some tanks crossed the Ancre in the darkness and advanced under cover of an early morning mist. Opposition from the direction of Bray was strong, but the enemy artillery retaliation consisted mainly of heavy howitzers, well back, as the bulk of the German field-guns have been withdrawn. Heavy rifle fire and machine-gunning greeted the entry of our troops into Albert at ten in the morning of Thursday and by eleven after street fighting we had driven the enemy out of the town and captured fourteen hundred prisoners, including a battalion commander, his staff, a few guns and numerous machine-guns. The Germans previously evacuated the stores although at some points northwards of the Somme we are still feeling our way through the enemy's deep outpost zone, we nevertheless made useful gains of ground with hundreds of prisoners and inflicted the heaviest casualties. Our own losses were relatively light, as we were guided by the doctrine not to be too ambitious when success was likely to be too costly.

For this reason we did not attempt to push through Achiet-le-Grand on Wednesday. The enemy here is in great strength and is still counter-attacking with fresh reserves. Last night's attack by the Third Army troops beyond the Arras-Albert Railway gained important positions. We have pushed to the south of Commequert, where heavy fighting continues. The weather is mercifully cooler.

The British Victorious Thrust.

London, Aug. 24.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: During the day we pressed attacks vigorously and successfully on more than a thirty mile front from Libons to Mercamel. English, Scottish and Australian attacks southward of the Somme at 4.45 a.m. and captured Herleville, Cugnies and Chignolles, also woods between the villages and between Chignolles and the river. During an advance of over two miles we killed great numbers and made prisoners of many. Ten minutes later English and Scottish Guards attacked on the left of the battle front and stormed Commequert, Ervillers, Hamelin-court, Boyelles and Boiry-see-Querelle. They made prisoners of many and during the remainder of the day they progressed eastward of these villages.

Meanwhile in the right centre of the battle front English and Welsh attacked the positions on the east bank of the Ancre from south-eastward of Albert to the neighbourhood of Grandcourt, gaining ground after heavy fighting. We beat off a counter-attack southward of Grandcourt. At about 11 a.m. the English attacked on the left centre of the battle front, along the railway northward of Grandcourt. They captured Achiet-le-Grand, Bincourt and the ridge overlooking Ires. We continued the attacks during the afternoon. Several thousand prisoners have been taken during the day and heavy casualties have been inflicted on the enemy.

German Admissions.

London, Aug. 23.

A wireless German official message says: The British attack northward of the Ancre, begun on August 21, continued in full force and extended northward of Albert as far as the Albert-Somme sector, but collapsed. We forestalled the enemy assault and attacked the enemy between Moyenneville and Miraumont and threw him back in places two kilometres. We repulsed attacks from Puisseux, Beaumont-Hamel and Albert. The enemy crossed the Albert-Bray road. Our counter-attack threw him back. We have withdrawn our troops behind the Ailette. Our troops left on the west bank of the Ailette retired before strong attacks between Manicamp and Pont St. Maard.

"Another Good Day"

London, Aug. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, reporting yesterday, says: The heaviest fighting has been around Boiry-Bequerelle, where the enemy counter-attacks in dense formations were devastated by our machine-guns and rifles, whole battalions being reduced to skeleton strength. The enemy resistance at Chignies Ridge was similarly very costly. It is certain that in yesterday's and to-day's fighting the Germans lost very heavily. Our casualties were relatively light. Tanks and whippets again wrought great havoc among the machine-gun nests. Surrey, Essex, Welsh troops and Royal Fusiliers in to-day's fighting distinguished themselves. The progress to-day has been authoritatively summed up as another good day.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BIG ALLIED SUCCESSES IN FRANCE.

Important British Captures.

London, Aug. 23.

Information available in London at 3 o'clock to-day was that General Rawlinson's Fourth Army had gained all their objectives. They captured the high ground south-west of Cappy, and also captured Churignes and Herleville. There is an unconfirmed report that Una Hill, north-eastward of Albert, has been captured. To-day's advance of General Byng's Third Army has so far resulted in the capture of Boiry-Bequerelle, Boyelles, and Hamelin-court, also Comiecourt, where five hundred prisoners were taken. General Byng's advance is progressing in a south-easterly direction from Comiecourt and is now fronting the Albert-Bapaume-Cambrai road. Australians and New Zealanders, are participating in General Byng's operations. The Canadians are with General Rawlinson's army. General Mangin's Tenth French Army is also progressing. His patrols to-day crossed the Aisne at several places northward of Soissons, but the German line here is strongly held. The Germans since August 8th have launched fifty-five divisions against the Allied battle line.

Aerial Operations.

London, Aug. 24.

A French communique states: An expedition in great force attacked the important Mars-la-Tour aerodrome. The first bombs caused a fire in the hangars and huts and, aided by the light of the flames, the remaining aeroplanes bombed most effectively other hangars, huts and the personnel. Numerous machines on the ground were seen on fire. Altogether 43 tons of explosives were employed yesterday.

British airmen had another successful week. In the heavy fighting notably between Albert and the Amiens-Boye road sixty-two enemy machines were destroyed and twenty-one driven down out of control during the week, against twenty-six British missing. Moreover, while the enemy's concentration was achieved by inactivity in other sectors, the British airmen have not abated their destructive raids on the enemy's territory. Raids on London have ceased for the time being under the pressure of events on the battle-front, while the British aerial offensive in Germany grows daily in deadliness and power. It can hardly be disguised that Germany is no longer able to protect adequately her immensely long air frontier.

British Haul of Prisoners.

London, Aug. 24.

Another report by Sir Douglas Haig says: We progressed in the Albert sector during the night taking prisoners. The attack was resumed early in the morning. Since the morning of Wednesday, in three days fighting, we have made prisoners of 14,000 and taken a number of guns. We carried out a successful local operation in the evening north-west of Neuf Berquin and repulsed after sharp fighting local attacks at night time northward of Bailloul, southward of Loche and northward of Kemmel. Fighting took place to our advantage in the morning north-west of La Bassée Canal and in the Givenchy sector.

British Nearing Bapaume.

London, Aug. 24.

The British are within two miles of Bapaume. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on August 24, states: Re-attacking this morning we captured Bray, which is an important position, also Oviliers. We surround Thiepval. The Australians yesterday made a fine advance along the old Somme desert, taking 2,000 prisoners from ten regiments.

The Germans are rushing up strong local reserves to oppose the British approach to Bapaume. Strong opposition was encountered at Behucourt, where the enemy held a big sugar factory redoubt. Beyond Comiecourt our patrols are seen as far as Mory. Illustrating the spirit of initiative among our troops, one Australian division yesterday seized an opportunity and successfully advanced a third of a mile on its own responsibility. Heavy showers in the small hours laid the dust and cooled the air.

A French communique states: In the region of Lessigny and between the Oise and Aisne the night was marked by fairly lively artillery. Our detachments penetrated several points of the enemy's trenches in Lorraine and brought back prisoners. The night was quiet on the rest of the front.

[French Eagerness.

London, Aug. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says: Accounts of the capture of Beaumont by troops of General Humbert's Army, amid a terrific bombardment, recall descriptions of the Verdun fighting. A French division nicknamed "La Gauloise," of Verdun fame, was given the honourable and dangerous task of taking the place. When the moment came for the final advance, the men, parched with thirst and tired with days of fighting and pitiless heat, leapt to the assault telling the officers they no longer felt the weight of their packs, so eager were they to get at the Boches.

ESSENTIAL PEACE TERMS.

Washington, Aug. 24.

Mr. Lodge, speaking before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in support of the Man Power Bill, warned against the insidious, poisonous German peace propaganda, declaring that peace must be dictated to, not negotiated with Germany in order to place her in a position where she never again can disturb the world's peace. Mr. Lodge specifically detailed the peace terms which must be forced on Germany, including the complete restoration of Belgium, unconditional return of Alsace Lorraine and Italia Iredenta, the safety of Greece, independence of Serbia, Rumania, Poland and the Slavs and the freedom of Russia from German domination, including the return of Russian territory wrested by the Brest-Litovsk treaty. Furthermore, Constantinople must be made a free port. Palestine must never be returned to Turkish rule and, most important of all, the great Slav populations under Austria, namely the Jugo-Slavs and Czech-Slovaks, must be established as independent States. These, with Poland, would stand across the pathway of Germany eastward. He added that nobody dreams of annihilating the German people. We are not engaged in this war to try to arrange a government for Germany. The German people must do that themselves.

(Continued on page 2.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 24.

Silver is unchanged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

A DENIAL.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—I have been consulted by my client the Very Reverend Father Jose da Costa Nunes, the Head of the Diocese of Macao, with reference to the article which appeared in your issue of the 23rd instant, headed "A Macao Sensation" which, in his opinion, is calculated to do infinite injury to the moral character of the clergy in his Diocese unless immediately contradicted.

I am instructed to inform you that there is no priest in Macao of the name of "Leao Magalhães" or any similar name, and that there is no place of the name of "Ponti da Barro," and further that no incident as that alleged has ever occurred in Macao.

My client, whilst appreciating your reserve in publishing the story, will also be glad if you will give publicity to this communication in the next issue of your paper.

Your etc.

LEO D'ALMADA A CASTRO.

[We are glad to be able to correct the wrongful impression that the incident referred to occurred in Macao.—Ed. H.K.T.]

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Floods.
The water in the streets of the western part of the city is gradually subsiding, although some streets are still inundated. However, business has been resumed.

Lam Ouan-huan, after occupying the presidency of the Administration Council, sent his own secretary, a member of the Provincial Assembly and a military commander to request Li I-shan, the Civil Governor to return to Canton and resume office.

Protection for Travellers.
The Foreign Intercourse Commissioner has communicated to various departments the names of the foreign tourists who recently arrived and requests that due protection should be provided for them.

Junk Capsizes.

A passenger junk towed by a launch which left Kai Chow Chow for Canton during the flood has capsized. It is feared that over 100 passengers were drowned.

Tuchun's Appointment.
Mok Wing sun, the Tuchun, has accepted office as the Chief of the War Ministry of the Military Department.

A New Loan.

Negotiations have been concluded between the Superintendent of the Bank of China and some capitalists in Shanghai for a loan of over \$1,000,000 for the redemption of the notes of the Bank. All the Government properties in Canton will be given as security.

Armed Robbery in Queen's Road.

At about 8.45 p.m. yesterday, a party of five men entered a money-changer's shop at 23, Queen's Road East and demanded change for sovereigns. Two of the party then produced revolvers, and pointing them at the clerk hurried them to a group, whilst the others proceeded to ransack the premises. After stealing a sum of \$650, one of the party fired a shot and the men then made off. No arrests have yet been made.

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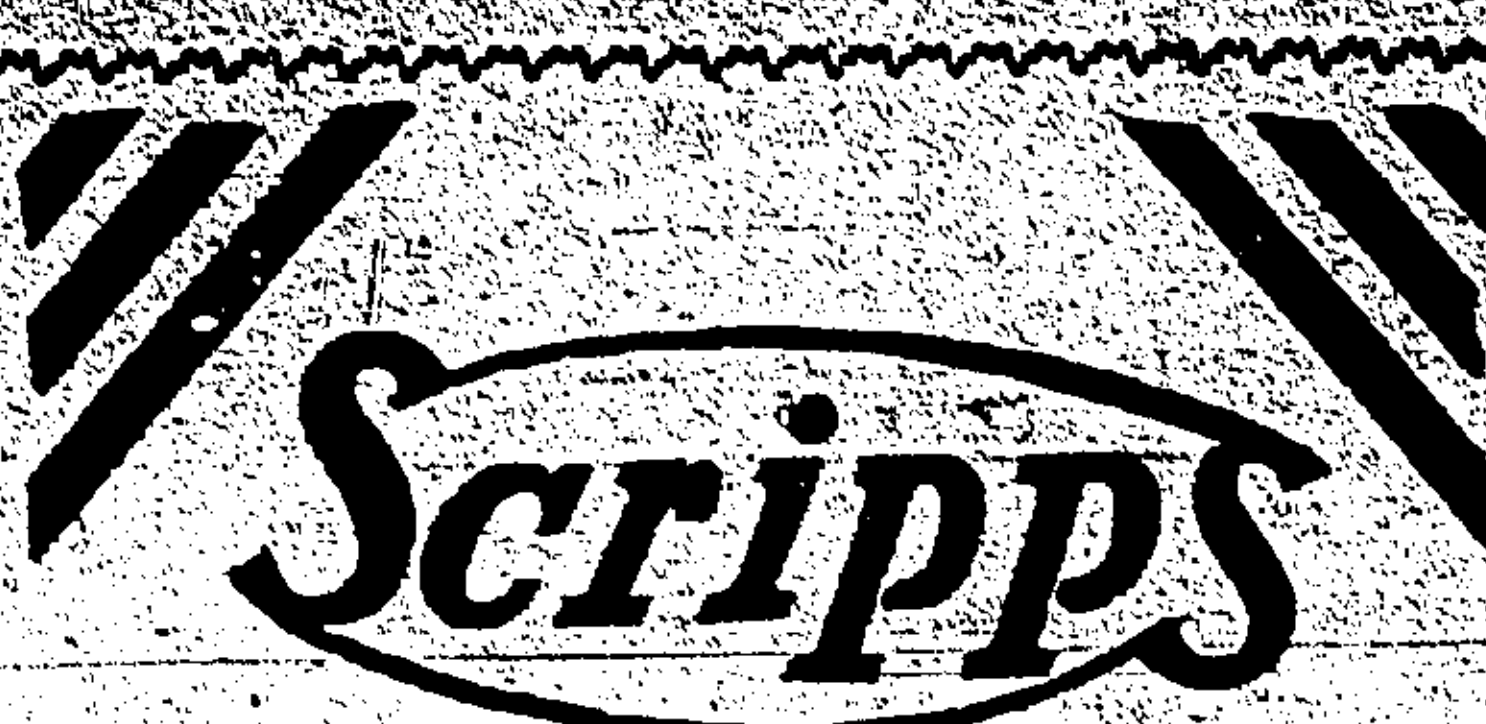
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The Dreaded Beri-Beri.
The exact cause of beri-beri, peculiar to Japan, China and some other countries, is not yet known. It is now reported that Dr. Tanawa, of the Tokyo Imperial University, has completed an elaborate study regarding the cause of this disease, and proposes to read a paper on the subject at the Medical Conference to be held in October.

Princess Mary to be Nurse.
London, June 25.—Princess Mary, daughter of King George, will begin this week a course of regular training as a nurse at the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond Street. She will work in the Alexandra ward. The Princess will attend the hospital two days each week and will undertake the usual work of a probationer in order to make herself efficient in the care of children.

A Japanese Notion.
Among the Japanese the notion still prevails that a wife having no children should be prepared at any moment to be divorced. The wife of Shimidzu Shogo, an employee of a well-known sake-brewer at Utsuki near Kobe, recently committed suicide by throwing herself into a well. The only motive which can be suggested is the fact that she had no children, and feared she would be divorced.

A Costly Provision.
Clean shaven faces in the army will add several millions of dollars to the annual cost of the U.S. military establishment. Official announcement was made at the War Department recently that one razor, one steel mirror and one shaving brush would be issued gratuitously hereafter to every enlisted man ordered to Europe. Army regulations require that soldiers keep themselves closely shaven, but the wearing of moustaches is not prohibited.

Flying Accidents.
In the House of Commons recently Mr. Morrell asked Major Baird, representing the Air Ministry, whether his attention had been called to the loss of life amongst officers undergoing instruction in flying, and whether he was aware that in 1917 nearly 800 pilots lost their lives in the training grounds of this country alone. Major Baird replied that the hon. member would be glad to know that the total number of fatal flying accidents in this country in 1917 was much smaller than the figure quoted in the question. The great majority of accidents occurred in circumstances in which it could not be hoped that any kind of parachute would be of avail.

Starvation Kills More Persons Than Battle.

Washington, June 29.—Some 4,750,000 persons have starved to death since the opening of the war. Against this ghastly toll, about 4,250,000 have perished on battlefields. Publication of these figures was made a basis today for a new appeal by the Food Administration for food savings in our country; that the Allied nations may go forward with stout hearts and full stomachs to the war's end. Much of the loss from starvation is accredited to the Russian "disorganization," which left millions of peasants in remote sections without ordinary means of obtaining sustenance. Teutonic pressure on Rumania prostrated that little nation with famine—Belgium's and Serbia's stories account for much of the rest.

Lloyd George Speaks.
In view of Mr. Lloyd George's attitude during the Boer war, it is curious to find him making the following remarks on extremists in war time:—"There are two types of extremists in every war. There is first of all the peace extremist; he is always crying out 'Peace' where there is no peace. That type discredits peace, and makes peace difficult when the time comes for negotiating peace. He is not a real friend to peace. He is an enemy to peace. He is a hindrance to peace. He is an opponent of the enemy. He depresses his friends. Then there is the war extremist, who regards every thought of making peace as a betrayal of the State. The path of sanity and of safety which Government ought to tread is between these two extremes."

GENERAL NEWS.

75,000 Red Iron Crosses.
More than 75,000 Iron Crosses of the first class have been awarded since the war began," says the *Gloster Gazette*. "These decorations" it adds, "include 148 Princes, 932 Generals, 3,535 officers and men belonging to the air force, and 4,335 officers and men in the service of various of the navy."

Preserving Art Objects.
A chemical for preserving art objects in good condition has been devised by Dr. Ohikashige, Professor of the Kyoto University, says the *Japan Times*. It has proved very effective in protecting wall pictures and other fine arts. It is said that the chemical will be applied to all the wall pictures of the Kondo at Horyuji temple near Nara. These pictures are ten centuries old and are among the national treasures of Japan.

Boy as Coach of Thieves.
Three cases of shopbreaking and five others of stealing bicycles were admitted by Arthur Marshall aged 16, at the Nottingham Juvenile Court. He was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. Another boy and girl implicated in the case were put on probation, Marshall being said to have exercised an evil influence over them. Five dealers who had bought bicycles cheaply from the youth pleaded that he and the girl told pitiful stories.

Chinese Troops for Vladivostok.
Peking, August 9.—The dispatch of Chinese troops to Vladivostok is not yet carried out on account of delay in the negotiations to use the South Manchurian Railway for the transportation of troops. Mr. Shih Li-pen, Secretary to the Foreign Minister, visited the Japanese Legation on the 7th instant to prompt negotiations and expressed the Government's desire for the earliest decision of the Japanese Government on this matter.

Troops in India.
The Secretary of State for India has stated in the House of Commons that this year India is raising half a million combatants and numerous non-combatants. In June the figures reached a record of 50,000. It was remarkable, he said, that provinces from which hitherto there came none or few recruits are now supplying their quota. Mr. Montagu emphasized the fact that Indian troops are playing the chief part in the operations in Mesopotamia, Palestine, and East Africa.

Bishop of Kyoto's Appointment.
The Right Reverend H. H. George Tucker, D.D., Bishop of Kyoto, has accepted an appointment with the American Red Cross unit in Siberia. The Bishop will leave shortly for Vladivostok, and will take charge temporarily of the work of investigating conditions and looking to introduction of relief missions for the civilian population. Dr. J. L. Mesperian, for some time past in charge of St. Barnabas Hospital in Osaka, has been appointed to services with the American Red Cross in Siberia, and during Dr. Teusler's absence will be assigned to service as surgeon at the base in Tokyo, St. Luke's International Hospital.

Children's Sleep.
A London County Council leader on children's sleep, by a well-known social worker who had seen the need of impressing on parents the importance of early hours, came to the notice of the Education Committee and impressed them as being likely to benefit the work of the school. They accordingly adopted it and 100,000 copies have been circulated. When the advisability of "summer time" was first debated one of the arguments of the opponents was that it would result in children being deprived of an hour's sleep in the 24.

So forcible was the objection considered by the Departmental Committee which inquired into the whole question education authorities were asked to undertake propaganda to persuade parents to send their children earlier to bed, and circulars were sent to the London County Council teachers asking them to explain the importance of the matter. In the first year of "summer time" the complaints received as to the bad sleep of children were many and the parents were not in the least satisfied.

NOTICES.

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THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, OPTICIAN, 25, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Disgraceful Episode.
The London newspapers welcome the exclusion of Pemberton Billing from the House of Commons, and express the hope that he will not be allowed to return this session. The whole episode was disgraceful. He repeatedly defied the Speaker, and clung to his seat until the attendants tore away his hands and bore him, kicking and struggling, feet foremost, from the Chamber and headed him over to the police.

Mothers Welcome the Queen.
When the Queen opened the Lewisham Borough Council's Maternity Home and Child Clinic at Rushey-green, there was a body of 40 mothers, with their babies waiting from the different schools for mothers in the district. Her Majesty, in declaring the hospital open, said she hoped it would prove a great success. Mr. Hayes Fisher said it was greatly to the credit of Lewisham to be the first borough to establish a really comprehensive scheme.

London's Better Air Defences.
After three years of bombing London is better able to meet these indignities, said Major-General Ashmore, who commands the Aerial Defences of London, in unveiling a tablet to the children killed in the raids. The last attack showed a great advance in defensive methods. He could not promise that odd machines would not break through, but he confidently expected that they would make raids on London too expensive for the Germans to continue.

Gardener's £800 Will Found.
The will of John Cockerill, a gardener who was found dead in a two-roomed tenement house near Peterborough last January, leaving a corded box containing papers showing investments to the amount of over £800, has just been found. After making several small bequests, including £10 each to Peterborough Infirmary and the Rector of Oton Longueville, the residue goes to his former housekeeper, Mrs. Elizabeth Harper. Cockerill commenced a later will in which Mrs. Harper was not mentioned but the will had not been completed when he died.

Book Built Into the Temple.
German critics of the Bible, said Chancellor Liss, at the Victoria Institute recently, claimed that the Book of Deuteronomy was a forgery written by a man who placed it in the Temple with the intention that it should be mistaken for an inspired book. The speaker believed that a copy of Deuteronomy was built into the walls of the Temple, and that this was the volume found under the ruins.

Large Gift for Social Welfare.
Indianapolis, Ind., June 19.—A trust fund of \$50,000 to be held for 500 years, the income from which is to be divided each fifty years and expended for social welfare work is set aside from the estate of Charles W. Fairbanks, former Vice-President of the United States, as a memorial to his wife, by his will, filed for probate here. The value of the entire estate is estimated at \$2,150,000.

Former U.S. Military Attache Promoted General.

Among the 52 generals whose names were sent to the Senate by President Wilson on June 28th to fill vacancies now existing in the American military service is Colonel Albert J. Bowley of the Field Artillery, who has been serving in France under General Pershing. It will be remembered that General Bowley was Military Attache of the American Legation in Peking between 1912 and 1914. He was Captain of Field Artillery when he arrived in China but soon received his promotion to the rank of Major. In the autumn of 1914 he was transferred to active service on the Mexican border, where he was soon promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Upon the entry of America into the European War he received his Colonelcy. He went over to France with his regiment early last year and has apparently rendered meritorious services on the front lines ever since. He is now recommended for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General. General Bowley hails from California, is 42 years old and graduated from West Point in 1897. He will be one of the youngest Generals in the American Army.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TO BE LET.—A GODOWN Central District. Apply to—The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

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A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shamen, CANTON. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—Six months or longer, cool fully furnished BUNGALOW, Broadwood Road, Tennis court, Kitchen Garden, Telephone. Moderate Rent to desirable Tenants. Apply Box No. 1424 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

LOST.

LOST.—On Shaikwan Road, Thursday morning. White FOX TERRIER DOG (one side of head black). Reward given. Communicate Box No. 1425 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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WANTED.—FLAT or HALF HOUSE. Apply Box 1420 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—HOUSE IN GOOD LOCALITY with all conveniences. Apply Box 1421 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

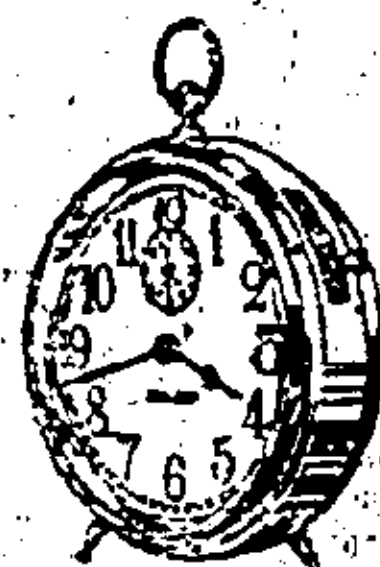
WANTED.—SMALL FLAT or bungalow from September onwards. Replies, giving full particulars, to Box 1418 No. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—An IRON TANK of CISTERN to hold about 200 gallons. State price and full particulars to Box 1423 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—An experienced BUSINESS MAN to take charge of out-port branch office. Bond required \$10,000. Address Box 1411 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICES.

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YOU will be
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best brand
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MANILA CIGARS.

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REDUCED 25% TO CLEAR.

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THE RAPID HEALER, A COOLING, SOOTHING,
HEALING ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT.A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR ALL ERUPTIONS
AND IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN.USEFUL FOR ECZEMA, STINGS OF INSECTS
AND ALL KINDS OF INFLAMMATION.

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CENTRAL.
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NOTICES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
ELECTION.To the Justices of the Peace of
the Colony of Hongkong.Gentlemen,
It is my intention to stand for
the vacancy on the Legislative
Council to represent the Justices
of the Peace during the two
months' absence of the Hon. H.
E. Pollock, K.C.

Mr. Andrew Forbes has proposed, and Mr. Evan Ormiston has seconded my nomination.
If I am elected, I will do the best I can in the interests of the Colony—the Commercial Community of which I have been associated with for the past twenty years.

I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. B. LOWE.

Hongkong, 19th August 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION

A PPLICATION forms for
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Association may be obtained
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BRANDY!

For Connoisseurs.

We have just received a large
consignment ofREMY MARTIN & CO'S
BRANDY from COGNACThis firm was established in 1724
and have made and bottled the best
Brandy ever since. Guaranteed
of best Character & Age.

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Phone 450 Liquor Dept.

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25 Years in Wood.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

WILSON.—Killed in action, June 13th, James Wilson, Captain, Gordon Highlanders, late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1918.

THE NATIONAL SPIRIT IN CHINA.

In the course of her variegated history, China has passed through many political upheavals, but is to be doubted if she has ever arrived at a more difficult or complex situation than that with which she is now faced. Once again the old animosity between North and South has been revived, and it is so sharply defined that we have the spectacle of two Governments and two Parliaments centred respectively in Peking and in Canton. These rival groups regard the status of each other as "illegal," and so far from there being any immediate prospects of a reconciliation being effected, it would appear that the process of estrangement and hostility is being accentuated as time goes on. Both the one side and the other consider that they have right on their side and they continue to pour contempt one on the other wherever occasion presents itself. To the outside observer, indeed, it appears to be a case of incompatibility of political temperament, though both groups aver that they have only one end in view in taking their respective stands—the general welfare of the nation. That claim, however, is somewhat discounted by the absence of any inclination on the one side or the other earnestly to seek a compromise, which circumstance lends some support to the widely-held view that the present awkward situation is solely due to the aspirations of party politicians each anxious to score a point at the advantage of the other.

In looking at the present state of China we cannot but hold a fervent wish that some unified movement of national cohesion would demonstrate itself. Patriotism, or love of country, has ever been a sickly plant in this land of constant restlessness, though the fact cannot be lost sight of that in recent years there have been some manifestations of it, though crude in form. Dr. Tyan, the editor of the *Peking Leader*, has an article in the current issue of the *New East* on this question of patriotism in China, and in the course of it he brings forward some incidents to show that national feeling is a growing factor in Chinese life. Up to a point, we find ourselves in agreement with his contention, though, as we say, the type of patriotism displayed has been of rather an elementary character. The root difficulty, of course, is the very point that Dr. Tyan mentions—namely, that in Chinese society the unit is the family, not the individual, and that the interests of the family come first, not those of the members composing it or of the State itself. It sounds quite logical to say, as Dr. Tyan does, that if we take care of the family, the nation will take care of itself, but that is so only up to a point. To put family interests before the interests of the whole State is to be animated by a spirit of parochialism that cannot lead to great results. If we contemplate the progress of civilisation we shall see that national individuality has sprung from the clan spirit, but only in so far as clans have shown a willingness to take on a wider outlook than the specific interests of their particular groups. Modern conditions are eliminating the clan, just as, in the realm of commerce, small businesses are being absorbed by large corporations and combines. And the process may yet be continued further, until internationalism largely supersedes nationalism—witness the movement towards the ideal of a League of Nations. When, therefore, we take these developments within our purview it becomes increasingly clear that China still lags behind in the race and has yet a deal of leeway to make up before she can blossom out into full national consciousness. And so long as the present social system is perpetuated it will be a long and painful process to attain to that state.

The patriotic spirit is undoubtedly growing in China, but at present it is chiefly espoused by the "Young China" element, which lacks balance and sound judgment and which is apt to demonstrate its feelings in violent and impulsive actions. There are admittedly many ardent reformers among the older generation of Chinese (principally those who have come in close contact with Western institutions) and while no-one will deny that they are an essential link in the chain leading from old to new ideas, they are, in the main, warped by party motives. Underlying all, however, there is a distinctly perceptible national movement, crude in form though it may be, and if exterior circumstances do not interfere with the development thereof, the day must come when China will take her place among modern nations. Then it may well be that the course of the world's history will undergo a startling and a sensational change.

"Pegging Away."

If the J.P.'s "bye-election" has no further result than to hasten the taking of action in regard to the pressing housing problem, it will have not been without its value. Both candidates appear to be conscious of the need of something being done in this regard, and we hope that, whoever is elected to the seat, occasion will be taken when the Budget debate comes on, to press for an early handling of this distinctly urgent problem. The idea of utilising the Pokfulam catchment area for building purposes is a good one, especially if it is made easy of access and really modern types of houses are erected and made available at a rental which comes well within the means of the class of Europeans, which at present is clamouring for accommodation. The Wong Nei-cheong garden city idea has also something to commend it, but it must inevitably be a long time before it can fully fructify, and in the meantime the need for houses becomes greater rather than otherwise. This is a matter which cannot be successfully grappled with by spasmodic and piecemeal methods; the whole problem needs close consideration and attention on comprehensive and sweeping lines. We have marvelled that in the past our Unofficial members have not pressed the urgency of the problem on the Government, which has a duty to the public in seeing that there is sufficient accommodation for all, but we believe that the issue can no longer be buried, and that steps must soon be taken to relieve the present situation.

An Outspoken Neutral.

The Dutch Shipping Council, in issuing its finding that the Konings Regentes was sunk by a torpedo, gives a very broad hint to Germany that the Council is of the opinion that the torpedo which sank the hospital ship was none other than a German torpedo. As a result of the enquiry, the Dutch Government very politely asks Germany to re-open a thorough enquiry as to whether a German submarine was responsible, but the fact that the Dutch Government adds "seeing that Germany does not recognise the immunity of hospital ships" is a pretty fair indication that the Government's mind is already made up on that point, and the request that the enquiry be re-opened looks merely like a polite formality. Of course, there is not the slightest shadow of doubt that the sinking of this vessel was another crime added to the long list of similar outrages, but it is gratifying to see that Holland, the most powerful neutral, though in many respects in an unenviable position, is fully cognizant of the despicable part Germany is playing in this war and is not afraid to say so. It would be idle to hope that anything good will result from the Dutch Government's request. Germany is sure to spin a plausible tale in extenuation of this latest crime, but, nevertheless, there is grain of satisfaction in the knowledge that Holland strongly denounces warfare of this description.

The Triumphant Allies.

We imagine that there are only two classes of people who are not elated at the news of the continued Allied successes in France—Germans and confirmed pessimists. But Allied people in general can find cause for deep joy and satisfaction in what is occurring. One of the most expressive of the "liquid" condition of the German front—and that is expressing the situation very graphically. All along the line the enemy is being compelled to give ground, in most important strategic positions, too, while the fact that the British and French armies are exacting a big toll in prisoners and war material shows that the enemy's retirement is by no manner of means "in accordance with pre-arranged plans," as the Germans are so fond of expressing it. The plain facts are that the Hunns are being absolutely out-generalled and that they are at their wits' end to know where to expect the next thrust. To use an American phrase, we have got them "gunning," and all the evidence appears to point to the probability of even greater Allied triumphs before very long. These are assuredly very bright days for the Allies.

DAY BY DAY.

ALL PERFECTIONS IN THIS LIFE ARE ATTAINED WITH SOME IMPERFECTIONS, AND ALL OUR SPECULATIONS WITH A CERTAIN OBSCURITY.—Thomas à Kempis.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the second anniversary of Italy's declaration of war against Germany and of Rumania's declaration against Austria.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was 3s. 6.7/16d.

The Colony's Health.

During Saturday there was notified one case each of plague and spotted fever. Both were non-fatal and both sufferers were Chinese.

Not in Macao.

We understand that the incident in which a Portuguese priest is said to have killed a girl (a report of which we recently called from the *Shanghai Gazette*) occurred at Ponte da Barca, in Portugal, and not in Macao.

Hawking Chicken.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court today with hawking chicken in a prohibited area. A Police Reservist said he witnessed the defendant trying to sell the fowls at a shop in Sai Street. Defendant said he bought the fowls in Ko Sing Street. Mr. J. R. Wood imposed a fine of \$10, or 14 days' hard labour.

Presentations.

Last evening, Mr. A. Morley was presented at the Wigwag Lawn Tennis Club, on the eve of his departure on active service, with an inscribed silver pocket flask. The gift was from the members of the Club in recognition of the recipient's services in the joint position of Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer. Mr. Morley has also been presented by the Chinese staff of the *Hong Kong Telegraph* with a gold-mounted fountain-pen.

Lottery Tickets.

Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared on behalf of a Chinese who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of lottery tickets. Mr. Hall contended that his client was not in possession of the lottery tickets and applied for a remand. Sergeant Pitt affirmed that defendant was arrested on the gangway of a Canton steamer with the lottery tickets concealed underneath his clothing. His Worship granted a remand until Wednesday, bail being fixed at \$250.

Not Begging.

A Chinese pleaded not guilty when charged this morning with begging in Queen's Road. Sgt. Blackman said he understood defendant was not begging. He was a kind of interpreter for travellers visiting Hongkong and witnesses had seen him several times bringing people to the Pass Office. He recognised his face. Defendant knew a little English and frequently asked Europeans if they wanted a guide. A Chinese constable said he saw defendant follow two European ladies. He saluted them and asked for "cushaw," and they gave him five cents. He arrested defendant. After further evidence, Mr. J. R. Wood discharged defendant.

A Stolen Bicycle.

Two young Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with stealing a bicycle valued at \$75 belonging to the Great Northern Telegraph Company. A Chinese employed by the Company stated that on Saturday morning he discovered that the bicycle was not to be found in the office. A report was made to Mr. T. H. King, Superintendent of the Company, who sought redress by communicating with the Police. Witnesses volunteered to make enquiries and met the first defendant wheeling the bicycle along Stanton Street, and, on being approached, defendant said he was wheeling the bicycle for the second defendant. Defendant was arrested and later led the Police to effect the arrest of the second defendant. Mr. T. H. King appeared and identified the bicycle as the Company's property. Defendants, in giving evidence, gave the name of a Chinese as having given them the bicycle. His Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow.

BRIBING A POLICE SERGEANT.

Chinese Fined at the Criminal Sessions.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed at the Supreme Court this morning, when Luk Sing was indicted before His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir W. Rees Davies) on a charge of bribery. Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) presented and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E. (instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood) appeared for the defence.

Mr. Alabaster pleaded guilty on behalf of prisoner and said that the prisoner was charged with offering a bribe of \$50 to a public officer. The prisoner was walking along Bonham Strand carrying a bundle, when he was accosted by a Police Sergeant who asked him what he was carrying, and prisoner replied "Opium." The Sergeant then had the prisoner arrested, and prisoner, being afraid of the consequences, offered \$50 to the Sergeant to let him off. When he was brought to the station he was charged with both possession of opium and bribery. The act was one of sudden impulse. He asked His Lordship to take a lenient view of the case. The Police had nothing against him.

His Lordship, in summing up, said that he was asked by Counsel to deal leniently with prisoner. Prisoner was very frank with the Police, when he was asked what the bundle contained, but at the same time it must be remembered that he offered a bribe to a public officer, and this was a very serious offence. It was true that he acted on sudden impulse, as was pointed out by Counsel. The Police in this Colony had nothing against him, and he (his Lordship) assumed he had a good character. He was loth to send him to prison, so he would impose a fine, and hoped that he would go back to the country. The sentence of the Court was that prisoner be fined \$150.

Mr. Wakeman remarked that the prisoner was sentenced at the Police Court to a fine of \$4,000, or six months' imprisonment, and that he had been in Police custody since August 2.

His Lordship said that if prisoner could not pay the fine he would have to undergo one month's imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently. Meanwhile prisoner was to remain in Police custody till he paid the fine.

THE TREMBLING HAND.

A sign that your Nerves are in Trouble and your General Health Low.

If your hand, your thumb or foot trembles when you try to hold it still, if your writing is shaky, if you have tremors of your lips or chin, your nerves need strengthening.

Unless something is done you may easily become the victim of neuralgia, sciatica, neurasthenia, partial paralysis or any of the severe nervous disorders.

There is no tonic for the nerves that is not a tonic for every other part of the body. There is no form of debility that does not rob the nerves of nourishment. The remedy therefore for nervous breakdowns is a tonic that will build up the general health, revitalise the blood and enable it to carry to the starved nerves the elements they need.

To build up the blood and nerves there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Plenty of fresh air and a simple diet will do the rest. Start Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day. They are obtainable from chemists everywhere, also one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.10, direct from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Sz. chen Road, Shanghai.

Free—A useful little Health Guide will be sent free to any reader in response to a postcard request to the above address.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

K. C. C. v. H. K. C. C.

In the First Division of the Tennis League, Hongkong and Kowloon Cricket Clubs met on Saturday, the result being an easy win for the visitors by 6-4 games to 3-5. The scores were: Green and Abraham lost to Cary and Hancock 5-6, best of Sets and Verney 8-3, lost to Morse and Kent 5-6. Manley and Lindell lost to Cary and Hancock 4-7, lost to Morse and Verney 4-7, lost to Morse and Kent 3-8. Macaskill and Crook lost to Cary and Hancock 0-11, lost to Soeters and Verney 4-7, lost to Morse and Kent 2-9.

C. R. C. v. M. B. K.

The tie between these Junior League teams, which was to decide the championship of this Division, was played on the U.S.R.C. courts on Saturday, the result being a comfortable win for the C.R.C. by 62 games to 37. The Chinese Recreation Club thus wins the shield. Scores: H. L. Yung and M. P. Lo lost to Imajo and Imura 5-6, best of Mikami and Mishima 9-2, best of Daiji and Miyajima 8-3. O. Ochoa and T. T. Ng beat Imajo and Imura 8-5, best of Mikami and Mishima 6-5, best of Daiji and Miyajima 6-8. O. F. Lee and Wei Li Son lost to Imajo and Imura 5-6, best of Mikami and Mishima 9-2, best of Daiji and Miyajima 8-3.

SHANGHAI'S ROLL OF HONOUR.

Captain C. G. Kirk.

We deeply regret to record that a telegram was received yesterday (says the *N. C. Daily News* of August 21) announcing that Captain C. G. Kirk, Adjutant 14th York & Lancs. Regt., had been killed in action.

Captain Kirk served his articles with Messrs. Peck, Snow & Son, of Sleaford in Lincolnshire, where, after his admission as solicitor in 1906, he chiefly practised. In 1909, having already acquired a local reputation by his able conduct of criminal business, he came to Shanghai to join Messrs. Hanson, McNeill & Jones, entering the service of the Council as Police Legal Assistant the following year. In 1914 he was appointed Chief Detective Officer, which position he held until he went home to volunteer for active service in August, 1915. He was granted a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the 14th York and Lancaster Regiment, and subsequently was promoted to a captaincy in the same regiment. In 1916 he sustained a shell-shock on the Somme as the result of which he was invalided home and remained there until recently at the regimental depot.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

Search Supervisors. All Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables doing Search Supervision Duty are warned to attend without fail before the D.S.P. (R.) at Headquarters Office at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, August 27. Uniform optional.

Staff Inspectors. All Staff Inspectors (ex-regular Police) will attend at this Office on Tuesday, August 27, at 5.30 p.m. Uniform optional.

Belts. All ranks below the rank of O.S.M. who have not already done so, are warned to draw Belts at H.Q. Office at 5.45 p.m. on Tuesday, August 27.

Presentation. A presentation to O.S.M. Wilks will take place at H.Q. Club on Friday, August 30, at 5.45 p.m.

The s.s. Sung Kiang.

On enquiry at Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's offices we learn that no further details have been received of the sinking of the s.s. *Sung Kiang*, news of the wrecking of which off the East Lamma rocks was received on Saturday. The vessel was under the command of Capt. Troubridge and was bound from Hongkong to Shanghai. All aboard have been saved.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Visitors to Baxton will this summer see the last of the Cat and Fiddle as a hostelry, for it will be definitely closed, by order of the owners, at the end of September. The "Cat" has been licensed for at least over a century, and it is the highest fully licensed house in England, being situated at an elevation of 1,684 feet. There is a beer house, however, on Black Hill, Yorkshire, which is 30 feet higher. The Derbyshire house is some 5 miles from Baxton and a little more from Macclesfield, and it is a historic landmark for the counties of Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire. Since the inauguration of a regular motor bus service twice a day between Baxton and Macclesfield the "Cat" is not such a lonely house as it used to be, but there are still times in the winter when all traffic is stopped for days by the great snowdrifts and when letters cannot be delivered. The long line of high posts which marks the road near the foot of the last hill, on which the house stands, has often in severe winters been completely hidden by the drifts moving along and across these bleak uplands.

Sir James Campbell's appointment as Lord Chancellor of Ireland serves to postpone still further the fulfilment of a prophecy uttered by a distinguished namesake of his over seventy years ago. To the final volume (published in 1847) of Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors" the author added a postscript in which he expressed his enthusiastic conviction that the Irish and English Bars would soon be amalgamated, and that in the immediate future Irishmen would often occupy the English woolstack while Englishmen sat on that of Ireland. Curiously enough, long before the days of Lord Campbell we find record of an Englishman occupying at one and the same time the Chancery of both countries. This was Ralph de Neville, one of the most rapacious pluralists in our annals. He began by obtaining in 1231 a grant of the English Chancery for life and soon after became Bishop of Chichester. In 1233 he secured for himself and his heirs the Chancery of Ireland as well. Finally, he was elected Archbishop of Canterbury, but Pope Innocent IV. annulled the election.

How greatly warfare has changed in the past half-century and how the German tactics of to-day differ from those they employed in the last Franco-German War is illustrated by the explanation of a famous German general why, in 1870, no attempt was made to follow up the German success in the Battle of St. Quentin. According to theory, Moltke said, the pursuit should invariably dislodge the victory—a postulate assented to by all, and particularly by civilians, and yet in practice it is seldom observed. It requires, he added, a very strong and pitiless will to impose fresh exertions and dangers upon troops who have marched, fought, and fasted for ten or twelve hours. But even given the possession of this will, the question of pursuit will yet depend on the circumstances under which the victory has been won. It will be difficult of execution when all the bodies on the field of battle, as at Koniggratz, have become so intermixed that hours are required to re-form them into tactical cohesion, or when, as at St. Quentin, all—even the troops last thrown into the action—have become so entangled that not one single tactically complete body of infantry remains at disposition. Without the support of such a body, cavalry at night will be seriously detained before every obstacle and each petty post of the enemy, and thus alone its exertions will rarely be repaid.

The Japanese Expedition.

London, July 29.—A wireless dispatch received at Stockholm says that Japan has made a loan of 250,000,000 to the Siberian Government at Omsk. This loan is for the purpose of forming an army and also for supplying provisions to the Japanese troops.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

Chinese Charged with Using Threats.

Two Chinese made their appearance before Mr. E.D.C. Wolfe this morning on a charge of intimidation.

Defendants, it was alleged, with two others, have used threats of violence to certain persons, comprising a party of workmen, with the design of deterring them from working at their lawful business in Apichau.

Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, and Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the prosecution, and Sergeant Tulloch asked the Magistrate to fix the bail at \$1,000 for the first defendant and \$500 for the second. He (the sergeant) said that the defendants had a retinue of followers and could most easily meet the bail.

The statements made by the defendants at the charge room at Aberdeen were to the effect that the first defendant purported that he had seen the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in regard to an application for an increase in wages. The second defendant had made the statement that he had also gone to the S.O.A. and later had told his companions that the S.O.A. had refused the petition, for an increase and had told him that if they were not content with their present wages, they need not work. The other workmen had gone on strike, but not at his instigation.

The case was remanded till Friday, bail being fixed at \$1,000 for the first defendant and \$500 for the second.

IMPERSONATING A CONSTABLE.

Former Sanitary Board Cooles Punished.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing a pot of opium and also with impersonating a constable.

Sergt. Blackman, in prosecuting, said that the complainant, who was employed at 210, Wing Lok Street, was sent out by his master to buy four pots of opium. On returning, defendant, an ex-Sanitary Board cooles, met the complainant, and said that he (defendant) was a police officer, and asked him what he had. Complainant said it was opium, and defendant said that it was against the law to have opium. He then brought complainant with him, saying he would bring him to the station and asked him for money, saying that if he gave him some he would let him go. Complainant refused, whereupon the defendant snatched a pot of opium and ran away. He did not run very far, however, for he was arrested by a Chinese Revenue Officer who happened to be on the spot.

The Chinese Revenue Officer and the complainant having given evidence, his Worship ordered defendant on a charge of impersonation of a constable to pay a fine of \$100, or three months' hard labour, but on the first count he was discharged.

Sergt. Blackman remarked that Chinese who were discharged from the Sanitary Board knew the Police routine, and the consequences were that they did these unlawful acts, for which the Police were sometimes blamed.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—(from 1st October) 5 or 6-roomed HOUSE on higher levels or The Peak. Apply to A. G. of "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Gentlemen.—I would like to take this opportunity of stating why I am standing for the vacancy on the Legislative Council caused by the temporary absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C. I do not claim to be a commercial man and make no apology for not being one as I consider that the commercial interests of the community are amply represented by the three British and two Chinese Unofficials already elected.

As every one is aware the Public Works Department is far and away the biggest spending department of the Government and the development of the Colony is very closely connected with its operations, therefore I am of opinion that it would be in the interests of the community if a member of my profession had a seat on the Council.

The fact that I have been for the past twenty six years a resident in the Colony and my calling has brought me into close touch with its development is my excuse for offering my services to fill this vacancy.

If I am elected it is my intention to devote my energies to such Public Works as are in my opinion of a pressing nature—the provision of telephonic or some other adequate communication with outlying Police Stations must be taken in hand immediately—the opening of the Pokfulam catchment area for building purposes is a matter that I have advocated ever since the new Tytam reservoir was started—the erection of a number of houses to accommodate those of the European community who cannot afford expensive dwellings and are at present located in flats in Chinese houses.

A scheme of this nature for erecting a Garden City on the plateau above the Wong-Nei-Chong village was put forward by Mr. Ede over six years ago it was intended to erect one hundred and fifty houses of different sizes, types and rentals. The City was to be approached by an electric tram up the hill, side connecting with the low level trams at the head of the Valley—it was to be self-contained, with its own Chapel, School, Co-operative Store, Recreation Ground, etc. Tai-koo has a somewhat similar little suburb at Quarry Bay which seems to be a great success.

In order that some such scheme should be feasible the sympathy of the Government is needed and its close co-operation by way of providing adequate means of access, main and subsidiary sewers, water supply, lighting, training of nullahs, a modification of the Building Ordinance which is suitable for buildings in the densely populated parts of the town but which is far too drastic for out-lying districts—and above all a low premium for the land. It cannot be expected that a Utopia should be created all at once but perhaps some seed might be sown which will bear fruit in due season.

Yours etc.

H. W. BIRD, F.R.I.B.A.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship.

"HELLAS"

having arrived from above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 31st instant will be subject to rectification. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days of arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Hongkong, 24th August, 1918.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Gentlemen.—You will have noticed that my name appears first on the list of candidates, which is a point in my favour, showing that I relied on the good sense of the majority of the Justices to vote for me from the first.

I have been a Justice of the Peace for over 12 years of my 25 years' residence in the Colony, and my profession of a Chartered Accountant and Auditor to Public Companies has brought me in daily touch with the investing and commercial public, whose interests have always had my unfailing care and protection. As Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce between 1902 and 1907, and now temporarily acting in this capacity, I may claim a unique experience in the methods adopted by both the Government and the commercial community in originating legislation.

In the short space of 2 months during which I shall sit, if you elect me, it is impossible to ensure that whatever I support I shall see carried out, but during that time I shall endeavour to persuade the Government to improve the form in which the forthcoming Estimates and the Annual Accounts are issued; so that they will be more understandable to Government official and the general community alike.

More and better roads for pedestrian and motor traffic, the installation of both telephonic communication (for commercial use) and wireless telegraphy (for the better defence of the Colony) in the outlying stations are, in my opinion essential improvements.

Properly supervised ferry services to outlying villages with Government financial support in return for a royalty, or share in excess profits, are also a necessity to assist in spreading the population and in order to afford the latter a cheap and health-giving form of recreation such as is enjoyed by people at the seaside in England, and on the Continent.

I am also in favour of Government help and sympathy with Building Society schemes, such as were proposed by Mr. C. Montagu Ede and the promoters of the Kowloon Garden City some years ago, over which so much cold water was poured by the vested interests my opponent. Mr. Bird, represents, for the reason that, at that time, there was no money in it for them. In fact, any reasonable scheme enabling the more enlightened European and Chinese community to live in the, at present, unproductive outlying districts under cheaper and more modern conditions will find in me an enthusiastic supporter.

Your present member, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., has notified the Press of his and the other non-official members' disapproval of the differential treatment meted out to the wives of the local men now leaving for the war, and I am quite in favour of supporting any further action to secure equality of treatment.

I am in favour of continuing to devote as much as possible of the surplus revenues of the Colony to the needs of the war, for if we lose the war we lose all; but I desire that provision should be made in the estimates for a more decent Lunatic Asylum, so strongly advocated by the Hon. Mr. Holyoak recently in Council.

I am not in favour of hastily conceived building schemes and consequent jerry building. Nor am I in sympathy with hereditary legislators with free seats on the Legislative Council interfering in elections in which only free and independent voters are entitled to take part, as such seems to me to be unfair and certainly un-English.

I have exacted no promises to vote for me. The ballot is secret and no signatures are required. The rest is in your hands, for a X only is desired from you opposite A. R. Lowe's name on the paper. The election takes place at the Supreme Court and not up at the Magistracy, as first advertised, because I thought you would find it easier to record your vote on the level. The Government kindly acquiesced in this at my request, so it will be seen that I have already done something before making any promises.

In conclusion, the honour of representing you is the highest the Colony can bestow to which I can aspire and I will do my best to fulfil your expectations if you elect me.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, A. R. LOWE.

Hongkong, 26th Aug., 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

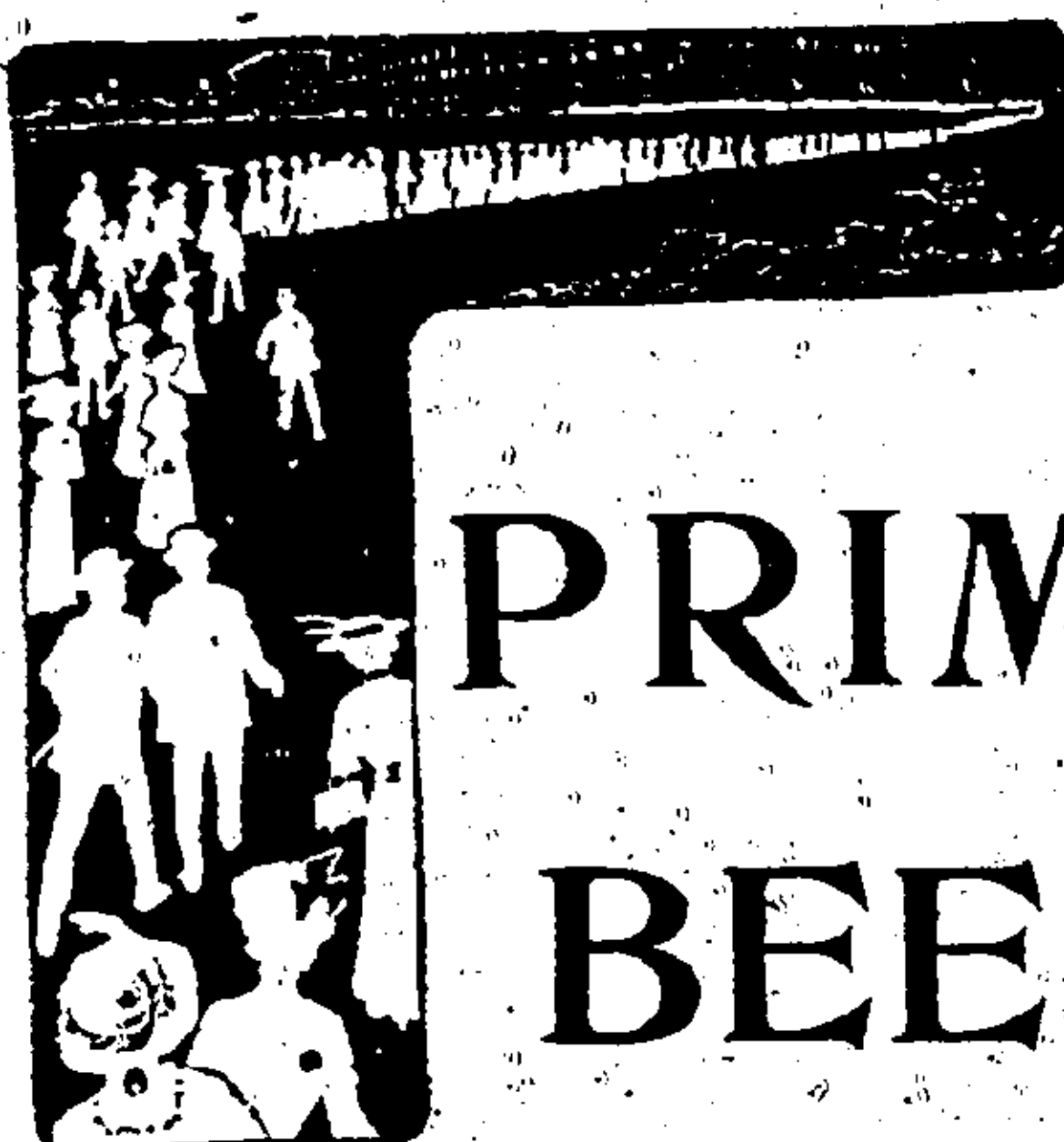
DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

VISITING

THE HOME OF

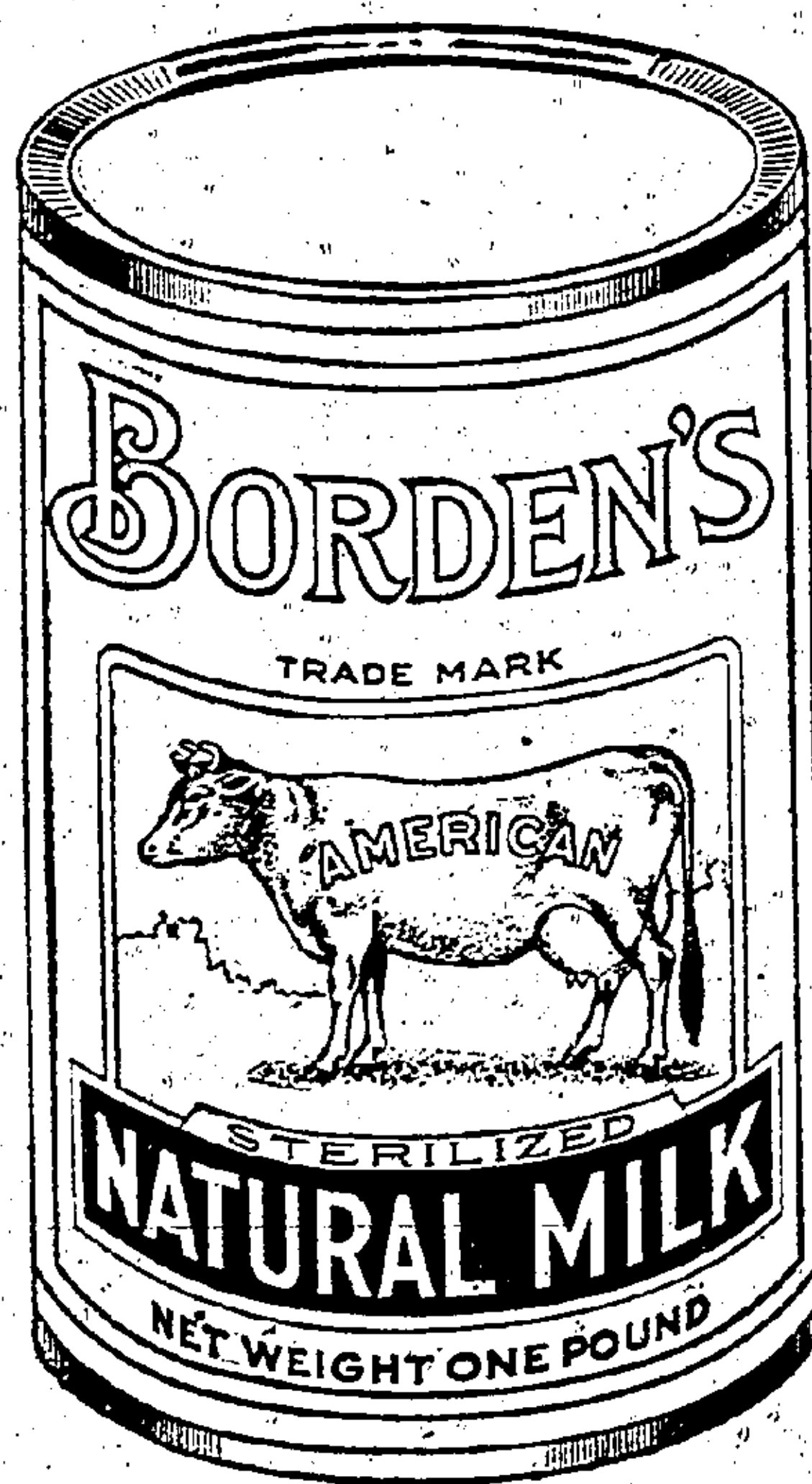


PRIMO BEER

STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.



Has A Reputation of 50 Years Standing

CONNELL BROS. CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

CHEER UP!

ADVERTISE

Don't make bad worse

by dropping out of sight.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE

13, Queen's Road, Central Hongkong

General Banking Business transacted.

Current Deposit and Savings Bank accounts opened.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed at rates which may be ascertained on application.

KWOK MAN PAT, Chief Manager.

HANAN



WHITE

SHOES

Made of white canvas uppers with "Rinex" soles and low heels. A very comfortable, cool and durable shoe of "dressy" appearance that will give the utmost satisfaction.

STOCKED IN SHOES AND BOOTS

MACKINTOSH

CO. LTD. MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS, 16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

WEAR

"PHENIX" SOCKS!

STOCKED

IN

LISLE

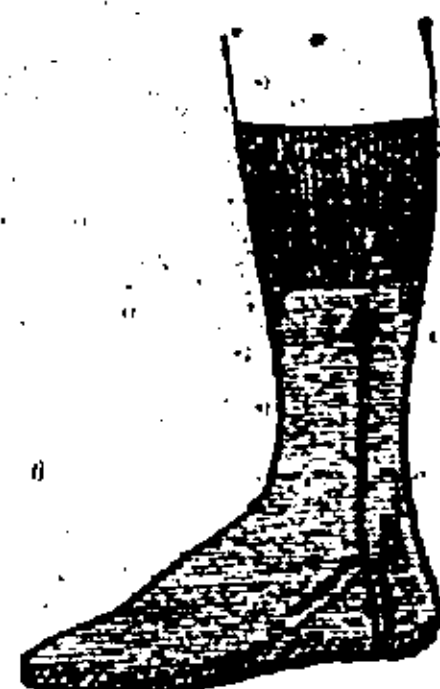
@ 75cts.

SILK

@ 1.50

CASHMERE

@ 1.00.



WITH OR WITHOUT CLOCKS.

"PHENIX" stands for all that is best in gentlemen's Hosiery, the wearer being assured of the utmost value.

NEW SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.

Wm. POWELL LTD. SOLE AGENTS.

THE COLUMBIA GRAMOPHONE



A perfect and complete instrument of Music at an exceptionally MODERATE PRICE



THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD TEL. 1322.

THE LEADING BRAND

OF HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT ON THE MARKET

T.B. HALL & CO. LTD.



THIS FAMOUS BRAND OF STOUT

IS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY AND PURITY.

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

NOTICES

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS

Having retired from the FOREIGN BUSINESS, which has been taken over by the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. under the terms of the new merger of Express Companies in the United States, all communications for WELLS FARGO & Co., including travellers cheques—should be presented to the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

ARNHOLD, BROS. & CO., LD.
SHIPPING DEPT.

1a, Chater Road.

Phone No. 1500.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of
all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM
OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

"UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"

40-42 RUE CHAIGNEAU
SAIGON.

Code A. B. C. 5th Ed.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUES & CO'S ENGINEERING WORKS
KHANHOI, SAIGON.

General Engineers, Boiler makers, Copper-smiths,
Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights,
Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED
ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME
GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.
BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE.
IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED
PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.
Telephone 300 P.N. HULME, Manager.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO WILKS	8,000	14th Sept. 1918.
REMBRANDT	10,000	28th Sept.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

Agents.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE,
YOSHINOBU, NISHIO, NAGAI, SAKAI,
KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAWAYAMA, SUGI,
and OYABAKI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.
BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:
—NAGASAKI, KARATSU,
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OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTABU, VLADIVOSTOK,
TOGO, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIKIN,
TIANJIN, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
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Cable Address—
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Codes—AL, A.B.C. 5th Ed.,
Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on Aug. 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

System	Level with overflow	at 11.15. Below overflow
Cyan	11.15. Below overflow	11.15. Below overflow
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STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	Level with overflow	at 11.15. Below overflow
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KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	Level with overflow	at 11.15. Below overflow
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W. ORATHAM,
Public Works Department.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE (LOCAL).
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL	SYMBOL	DAY SIGNALS.	MEANING.
1.	▲ (RED)	(A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.)	
2.	▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)	
3.	▲	South (S.E. to S.W.)	
4.	▲	East (E. to S.E.)	
5.	▲	West (W. to S.W.)	
6.	▲	Gale expected to increase.	
7.	▲	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).	

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, first at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The day signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal post on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. "Tiger", Green Island signal post, the signal post on the premises of the Hongkong & Shanghai Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the signal post on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-ko, and the signal post near the Field Officer's Quarters at Loewen.

The Night Signals will be displayed, whenever, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. "Tiger", and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CODE will be exhibited at the following stations—

GAP ROCK
WAGLAN
STANLEY
ASBERDEEN

SAU KI WAN
SAI KUNG
SHA TAU KOK
TAI PO

To notify the fleet of native craft and passing ocean vessels.
Further details can always be given to ocean vessels on demand, by signal from lighthouse.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

The Signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals—

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.

They are displayed at the yard arms of the Storm Signal post on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observatory.

The following information is given—
(a) Position of centre, by 4 symbols at one yard arm.
(b) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(c) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(d) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(e) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(f) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(g) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(h) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(i) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(j) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(k) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(l) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(m) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(n) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(o) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(p) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(q) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(r) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(s) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(t) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(u) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(v) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(w) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(x) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(y) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(z) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Dispatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai via Swatow & Foochow	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	7, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	27, Aug.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	27, Aug.
Moji and Yokohama	Tsiliwoong	J.C.J. L.	28, Aug.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	30, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	30, Aug.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	30, Aug.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	30, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kaifeng	B. & S.	31, Aug.
Sandakan	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	4, Sept.
Manila	Mansang	J. M. Co.	4, Sept.
Shanghai	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	4, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	10, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.
Saigon	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	18, Sept.
Java	Tjipapas	J.C.J. L.	20, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tjikin	J.C.J. L.	29, Sept.
	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	19, Oct.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"ORESTES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into

Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk.

The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 22nd August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th August, will be subject to rent.

"All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 11th September, or they will not be recognised."

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The China Mail S.S. Co's s.s. CHINA sailed from Shanghai Thursday morning August 22nd, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on Saturday afternoon, August 24th.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "CHINA," will sail for Manila on or about 27th August, 1918.

For passage and freight Apply to—

O. H. RITTER, Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor, Hongkong, 8th August, 1918.

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CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

S.S. "JUTLANDIA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from San Francisco, with general cargo and cargo transferred from the S.S. "ARAKAN," Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that the cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, and must also complete assignment of existing rights and claims against the Dutch steamer S.S. "ARAKAN" as required by the Division of Operations of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, the 26th August, 1918, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within one month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 28th August, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1918.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Hung Young Chun Co., Shutoi, hung, from Kailo.

Cherry, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Bibbs, from Peking.

Cheonginglo Tappaotai, from Shanghai.

Szeetingzeu, care of Kingwo Republic Hotel, from Shanghai.

Sewai Sung Chong Long, from Shanghai.

Koryudo Nanbokuogwai, from Matsui.

Zungshing, from Shanghai.

Zanglee-care of Tehzun Hotel, Des Voeux Road, from Shanghai.

Yuen Kee, Chung Street, from Shanghai.

Sheng Tai Shing, from Wei-haiwei.

Ferguson Bank, from Kobe.

Hawai, from Osaka.

Cheung Kee, Chung wan, from Shanghai.

Oon Kyobie Co., from Yokohama.

T. KRING, Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 23, 1918.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used At: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tasks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH IN FEET	BREADTH IN FEET	DEPTH OF WATER IN FEET	TYPE OF CRANE
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For Particulars Apply to—

S. KAWATE, Manager,

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 25.
Silver stands at 49½, corresponding to the official fixing maximum. The market is steady.
The Treasury has raised the maximum price of silver to 49½. The previous maximum fixed on August 14 equalled the American price of the dollar ounce, plus the cost of shipping from New York. The fixing of the new maximum is attributed to the raising of the price in New York, cabled on August 18. China exchanges are very firm, but it is not believed this has been a determining factor in raising the maximum.

London, Aug. 25.
The recent raising of the price of silver in the United States from 100 to 100½ is apparently mainly due to the question of transport charges between San Francisco and New York.

AMERICA'S FOOD SACRIFICES.

New York, Aug. 24.
Mr. Hoover makes the statement that the United States would share in sacrifices of food as well as blood with the Allies. The United States would have to provide the Allies in 1919 with 4,000,000 lbs. of fats, 900,000,000 lbs. of beef products, 1,500,000,000 tons of sugar and 300,000,000 bushels of cereals.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

London, Aug. 24.
An Italian official message states: In Albania the enemy renewed his strong attacks on the lower Seneti to the heights of Mali and Tomorice. He was repulsed and sanguinarily counter-attacked near Petovira. He slightly advanced northward of the head of Buvalica and in the region of Point 1150. The enemy's losses were heavy.

GERMAN MOTOR BOATS COME OUT.

London, Aug. 24.
The Admiralty reports that German motor boats on the morning of August 23 attempted a reconnaissance in the neighbourhood of Dunkerque. They were driven on by British and French patrolling vessels assisted by the land batteries. One motor boat is believed to have been destroyed. No damage or casualties were caused to the Allied forces.

EAST AFRICA AN INDIAN COLONY.

London, Aug. 24.
Sir Theodore Morison, K.C., an authority on Indian matters, in an interview accorded to Reuters, advocated the making of German East Africa an Indian Colony. He dealt with the advantages German East Africa offers to hundreds of thousands of small cultivators and also to the investment of capital. He suggests that administration and public development work be wholly entrusted to Indians and believes that the Indians are capable of thinking out and applying a policy for firm and sympathetic government of the German East African natives.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

London, Aug. 24.
Reuters learns that the Czech-Slovak withdrawal on the Ussuri front does not affect their communications and is not regarded as a serious check. Moreover it is reported to-day that the Czechs have captured Verkhudinsk, an important centre commanding the railway tunnels south of Lake Baikal.

CHOLERA IN UKRAINE.

Amsterdam, Aug. 24.
The "Ereinsichtliche Zeitung" reports that the cholera epidemic has spread to Ukraine, where there have been 256 cases.

THE KONINKIN REGENTIES.

The Hague, Aug. 24.
The Foreign Secretary has issued the following on the inquiry by the Dutch Shipping Council as regards the sinking of the Koninkin Regent, namely: "The ship was sunk by a torpedo. The Dutch Government asks Germany to respect a moratorium inquiry as to whether it was a German submarine, seeing that Germany does not recognise the immunity of hospital ships." Britain has assured Holland that no British torpedo was fired in the vicinity.

THE MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, Aug. 24.
A French eastern communiqué states: there is more active artillery firing on the Serbian front. Enemy activity in Albania has revived and their reconnaissances were repulsed at various points. British aeroplanes, despite bad weather, bombed enemy depots in the Struma Valley.

RUSSIA'S FLIGHT.

Amsterdam, Aug. 24.
A message from Petrograd states that beside cholera and famine typhus is now raging terribly in Petrograd and the northern Russian provinces. The population of whole villages, who receive only two pounds of oats weekly and no bread, are dying out. Practically all Moscow's railway communications are cut off, partly due to passive resistance of the railwaymen, but the counter-revolutionaries have blown up numerous bridges and pulled up rail tracks.

AIR COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS.

London, Aug. 24.
Major General Sir Godfrey Paine has been appointed Inspector General of the Royal Air Force and additional member of the Air Council. Major General W. H. Branker has been appointed Master General of Personnel and Major General E. L. Ellington Controller of General Equipment and member of the Air Council.

A SENSIBLE IRISHMAN.

London, Aug. 24.
Colonel Lynch, on recruiting, says that he aims at forming a brigade of Irishmen. He points out that if the Germans are victorious Ireland will have to bear a share of the crushing indemnities, and he adds that the Allies are fighting for freedom and progress, assisted by heroic figures like Generals Botha and Smuts.

HOLLAND AND THE ALLIES.

London, Aug. 24.
The "Morning Post" correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Dutch Government has proposed the resumption of economic negotiations with the Entente.

O-B-I-T-U-A-R-Y.

London, Aug. 24.
The death is announced of Mr. H. L. Moysey, K.C., who entered the Ceylon Civil Service in 1870 and retired in 1906, as Postmaster General and Director of Telegraphs.

SHANGHAI BASEBALL SCANDAL.

Race Club Decision Against Mr. J. I. Ezra.

When the Stewards of the Race Club announced a week ago the special meeting of members which was held last night, there were probably few people in Shanghai who did not know that the N. C. Daily News of the 28th inst. who had not some inkling as to the reason for the meeting being called. For upwards of a week previously nothing had been more commonly talked about than the alleged irregularities of the baseball tournament. Now that this special meeting of the members of the Race Club has been held and their decision arrived at, the following statement of the facts may be published.

It will be remembered that when on Saturday, August 3, the 9th Cavalry were beaten by Meiji by 8-1 considerable surprise was expressed. The same surprise was also felt two days later when the 9th Cavalry went down to the Navy by 3-5 considering the super-excellence of the 9th Cavalry team and the peculiarity of their play on the Saturday afternoon, the suspicions of the Baseball Association were aroused. Investigations were accordingly made, with the result that definite complaint was laid by Mr. W. L. Merriman before the Stewards of the Race Club. The latter pursued their own inquiries and ultimately held a meeting last Monday evening at which Mr. Judah Ezra was asked to be present, when he was informed that a charge was laid against him and two of his friends of having bribed the 9th Cavalry to lose the match on August 3. One of those friends is also a member of the Race Club, but his case was postponed for consideration until after Mr. Judah Ezra's should have been decided.

In reply, Mr. Judah Ezra strenuously denied the accusation. He admitted that he and his friends had given \$1,000 to some of the 9th Cavalry team, on the evening of August 3, and another \$1,000 on the evening of August 5, but he affirmed positively that there was no collusion of any kind whatsoever and that the money was only given to the men as a mark of sympathy and to console them for their defeat. He further admitted that he and his friends had freely entertained the 9th Cavalry team, taken them for motor-car rides, etc., during their stay. He did not deny that he and his friends had won considerable sums of money in betting on the result of the matches but pointed out that directly he became aware of the rumours attached to the manner of winning, he and his friends had returned the money, \$15,000, to Mr. Merriman.

This explanation did not satisfy the Stewards. Accepting Mr. Ezra's statement in full that there had been no collusion between himself and friends and the 9th Cavalry, it appeared to the Stewards that Mr. Ezra's conduct in associating himself so freely with the 9th Cavalry team, and in giving them money without knowledge of their superior officer, thereby contributing to get them into trouble and to being discredit upon their regiment, was conduct unbefitting a member of the Race Club, and on this ground alone they decided to refer it to a special meeting of the members of the Race Club to decide whether Mr. Judah Ezra should be permitted to retain his membership.

At the end of a protracted meeting yesterday evening, during which the accusation of actual bribery was dropped, the voting members present decided by 112 votes to 17, with six abstaining, to remove Mr. Judah Ezra's name from the roll of club members.

A Comment.
Commenting on the decision, the same journal says: "There can be no question but that the great body of public opinion will entirely approve of the action of the Race Club Stewards and members in removing the name of Mr. Judah Ezra from the list of membership. As will be seen from the narration of the principal facts the original charge was dropped in the face of Mr. Ezra's strong denial of anything in the nature of bribery.

But there remained the question of whether, on his own admissions, his conduct was such as to be becoming to a member of the Race Club. That a wealthy young man should have associated so freely with the members of this particular team in the way that Mr. Ezra did, is repugnant to all proper sense. That, in addition, he should have made them such large presents of money without the knowledge of their commanding officer, was bound to excite suspicion. We pride ourselves with some justice on being a thoroughly sporting community, and when the ethics of sport appear to be infringed, it is the general desire that public displeasure shall be marked publicly. The last word should be emphasized. The affairs of the Race Club are not as those of any other club. It is a semi-public institution which twice a year conducts a large race meeting, involving big sums of money. Such an institution cannot permit the faintest breath of misunderstanding to enliven its reputation and it is the just pride of the Shanghai Race Club that no wrong body in the world can, or should, be in the scrupulousness of its management. It is not enough that such an accusation just dealt with should be privately sifted and punished. The affair has been talked of during the past ten days as we remember very few matters being talked of; and it is as much due to the public generally as to the Race Club itself that the whole story should be made known.

It remains to express the community's sense of obligation to the American Baseball Association for its share in clearing up a very unpalatable scandal. That the American community have felt the whole affair deeply is easily understood and we can fully sympathize with them. With all the rumours that have been flying about during the past ten days, not only the reputation of a great American national sport, but the honour of the American Army might seem to be impugned. On both counts we trust that our American friends will set their minds at rest. Taking the rumours alluded to at their blackest (for the sake of argument), there is no game in the world without its unpleasant chapter, yet without stain to the prestige it has fairly won; and for the honour of the American army, that is written too high for any passing cloud on one tiny section of it to dim its brightness in the memory of friend or foe.

WAR CHATTER.

A Home Letter to Soldiers Overseas.

London, June 25th.—"Eviva Italia! Molto bono Antonio, cherio! Austria no bono, Italiano soprano fortissimo con amore signorinetta!" And I think that's all the Italian I know, but I had to express myself somehow in appreciation of the splendid victory on the Italian front. For things there really have gone well for us. Last week I wrote you how the sole result of the great Austrian effort had been that small forces had crossed the river Piave at various points and were being held by our southern Allies. This week the news is even better. In a dramatic campaign on Sunday night G.O.C. Italy announced that:—"From the Montello to the sea the enemy, defeated and closely pursued by our valiant troops, is recrossing the Piave in disorder." The defeat of the Austrians' initial effort is thus complete. They have not only advanced at no single point but the Italians have gained ground and at the present moment their cavalry are in hot chase of the retreating Austrians on the other side of the Piave. That does not mean to say by any means that the Austrians are out of the war, or that they will not attempt another offensive, but so far as it goes it is very big news indeed, especially when coupled with the very serious internal conditions of Austria.

How grave is the situation from the Boche point of view may be judged from the frantic efforts of Germany to relieve the food conditions of Austria, and the delightful explanations of the scope of the offensive given in the German Press. Thus the military correspondent of a paper with a name that only a Hun newsboy could get round his lips—in English, the North-German Universal Gazette writes as follows:—"It is now clear that it was not, as was frequently assumed, a matter of a new great strategic offensive of our Allies, but that the only aim of the Austro-Hungarian Army command was, by tactical successes, finally to snatch the initiative from the enemy and to use up the enemy reserves which were still available there." If this was their aim, it seems rather extravagant to waste 40 divisions and lose over 150,000 men to secure for themselves a disorderly rout across a river. Still every one to his taste, and I dare say that by now the military correspondent of the what's-a-name Gazette has thought of something better and will explain the retreat as "a successful reconnaissance" or "a trench raid on a large scale which attained all its objectives before withdrawing to previously prepared positions according to programme."

Meanwhile Germany, hungry Germany, has agreed to send 6,000 tons of corn to her Ally, not, you may be sure, from purely philanthropic motives, but because she foresees a real danger of trouble of a Bolshevik nature, if the Austrians don't get food. The decision is hardly likely to be very popular with the Germans, who already grumble that they always have to fight their Ally's battles for her and will not be in the least inclined to go short for the sake of the neighbour they despise. Hunger and defeat are not the only troubles of the Austrians. The Government has been compelled to resign, strikes and riots have broken out in Vienna and Budapest among other places, the Czechs and Slovaks are openly threatening revolution, the working classes are demanding peace at all costs, and the Hungarians are expressing their disgust at the idea of a treaty which will compel them to lick Germany's boots. Altogether things look very ugly from the Austrian point of view, but it would be foolish to regard a collapse of Austria as a foregone conclusion, if only for the fact that there is no visible means by which she could get out of the war, without the consent of Germany. Still, you never know what may happen with a nation driven to desperation.

The part played on the Italian front by the British and French forces was so instantaneously successful that it is in danger of

being overlooked. The Austrians expected to drive them southwards from their mountain positions into the plains behind, and thus, getting astride the lines of communication, to cut off the Italian armies retreating from the Piave front. But there were three factors the Austrians omitted from their calculations: (1) the Italians, (2) the French and (3) the British. Within 24 hours of the start of the offensive the French and British had recovered what little ground they had lost and completely stopped the Austrian drive on their sections of the front. As the Italian Premier said on Saturday:—"On the uplands of Asiago, co-operated with the forces of Italy those of England and France, an army of three nationalities which has fought with each brotherly fusion of spirit, plan and manoeuvre as could not be surpassed in a national army. There was this difference, perhaps, that the flame of emulation burned still more fiercely and incited to rivalry in valour, a wonderful rivalry in which none of the three could surpass the others, so equal was the tenacity of their resistance and the fury of their assault."

These eloquent words were received in the Senate at Rome with prolonged and rapturous applause. They have a graceful and enthusiastic way of throwing bouquets in Italy. I only know of one Englishman who could have spoken in such glowing terms of an Allied army—and he is a Welshman.

When England first got into khaki there used to be a good deal of excitement at the sight of troops marching through London streets, and I can well remember how thrilled I was when the local Cyclist Battalion, free-wheeled down the High Street or the Grenadier Guards swung up the hill to Wimbledon Common. There was an added excitement about the passing of the G.G.'s, because one of the platoon commanders was a certain rather well-known undergraduate whom people could recognise from his portraits in the picture papers. That subaltern was the Prince of Wales. Those who watched him pass used to talk in rather a superior way, arguing that of course he would never be allowed to go within a hundred miles of the war. But they didn't know their prince. He was little more than a boy at the time—his birthday last Sunday was his 24th—but he had not the slightest intention of going through the war as a chocolate box soldier. In July, 1914, he was in camp at Aldershot with the Oxford O.T.C., and if he had been a Prussian he would probably have been gassed a Colonel-General in the following month, but being English he took a commission with one star in the Grenadier Guards.

The Prince has crowded a good many experiences into the 24 years of his life. At Osborne he was trained for the Navy. After some months' service at sea he went to Paris with his private tutor to "see life" and after that became an Oxford undergraduate. The war interrupted the regular course of his education but enabled him to show the stuff he was made of, first in France on the Staff and later in Egypt and on the Italian front. His latest achievement has been to win all hearts in the course of a visit to Rome. So it isn't by any means merely with formal loyalty that we wished our future King "many happy returns of the day" last Sunday.

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These eloquent words were received in the Senate at Rome with prolonged and rapturous applause. They have a graceful and enthusiastic way of throwing bouquets in Italy. I only know of one Englishman who could have spoken in such glowing terms of an Allied army—and he is a Welshman.

When England first got into khaki there used to be a good deal of excitement at the sight of troops marching through London streets, and I can well remember how thrilled I was when the local Cyclist Battalion, free-wheeled down the High Street or the Grenadier Guards swung up the hill to Wimbledon Common. There was an added excitement about the passing of the G.G.'s, because one of the platoon commanders was a certain rather well-known undergraduate whom people could recognise from his portraits in the picture papers. That subaltern was the Prince of Wales. Those who watched him pass used to talk in rather a superior way, arguing that of course he would never be allowed to go within a hundred miles of the war. But they didn't know their prince. He was little more than a boy at the time—his birthday last Sunday was his 24th—but he had not the slightest intention of going through the war as a chocolate box soldier. In July, 1914, he was in camp at Aldershot with the Oxford O.T.C., and if he had been a Prussian he would probably have been gassed a Colonel-General in the following month, but being English he took a commission with one star in the Grenadier Guards.

The Prince has crowded a good many experiences into the 24 years of his life. At Osborne he was trained for the Navy. After some months' service at sea he went to Paris with his private tutor to "see life" and after that became an Oxford undergraduate. The war interrupted the regular course of his education but enabled him to show the stuff he was made of, first in France on the Staff and later in Egypt and on the Italian front. His latest achievement has been to win all hearts in the course of a visit to Rome. So it isn't by any means merely with formal loyalty that we wished our future King "many happy returns of the day" last Sunday.

Picked up in a first-class carriage at London Bridge station—

London, Aug. 24.
The "Morning Post" correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Dutch Government has proposed the resumption of economic negotiations with the Entente.

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DAY BY DAY.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 10 amounted to 81,975 tons and the sales during the period to 52,342 tons.

Complainant in Hospital.

A Chinese was charged on remand to-day for assaulting one of the compradore staff of the S. S. Linshih and inflicting serious wounds, as the result of an affray. A week's remand was given, as complainant was still in Hospital and could not give evidence.

Thirteen Gamblers.

Ten Chinese women and three Chinese men were charged at the Magistrate's Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with gambling at 26, San Wa Fong, Wanchai. Inspector Sim prosecuted, and all the defendants pleaded not guilty. Inspector Sim and a Chinese detective gave evidence of the raid. The last defendant then went into the witness box and gave evidence. His Worship fined the first eleven defendants \$3 each, and the last two defendants were discharged, while \$7 58 found on the floor by the police was ordered to be confiscated.

A New Bank.

A very large number of people, both Chinese and European, responded to the invitation sent out by the directors of the China Merchants Bank, Ltd., to be present at the opening of business to-day. The guests were received by Mr. Kwok Man-fat, Chief Manager, and Mr. K. F. Lay, Chief Accountant, the latter, by the way, having taken over his appointment after having been with the International Bank, Hongkong, for the past thirteen years. From the number of Chinese business men present there appears to be little doubt that the Bank will secure a large clientele.

A Persistent Banisher.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day with having returned from banishment. The defendant, it was stated, had been banished for life in May, 1917, for having returned from a former banishment. The defendant observed that he had come to Hongkong with the intention of proceeding to Manila. Inspector Gordon said that defendant was an undesirable. Defendant then petitioned Mr. Wolfe to allow him to proceed on his journey to Manila unmolested, whereupon his Worship said he could proceed to Manila after a year. Defendant was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, with four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

Mine name is Plantagenet Montagu Jones.

(No Plashkows Mordecai Jones).

An account of a most sporting fight between a British tramp steamer and a U-boat has just been published. The submarine had two guns to the tramp's one; she also had her torpedo tubes and the power of submerging when hard pressed. But the tramp took her on all the same.

Round 1. U-boat opens rapid fire with both guns. Dam bad shooting; no hits. Tramp replies from her one gun. U-boat submerges after third shot.

Round 2. A torpedo passes under tramp's stern.

Round 3. U-boat re-emerges and steaming at high speed again opens fire at close range. Tramp replies scoring a hit on the conning-tower with third shot. The crew stand round and cheer while the gunners coolly continue to reply to the submarine's fire, putting one gun out of action. Exit U-boat's crew down hatchway.

Round 4. U-boat cruises round for favourable position from which to discharge a torpedo. Another hit causes her to lose speed.

Round 5. U-boat takes a decided list, rolls heavily and sinks in a couple of minutes.

Round 6. !!!

The tramp kept careful watch but saw no more of the submarine, which is presumed to have foundered. Towards sunset a second submarine fired a torpedo at her and missed. The steamer opened fire and the U-boat made off. That is the whole story, and it's a typical story of the life of British seamen.

OLD CLOCK.

